Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1801. [No. 25.

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION
of the
Alexandria Advertiser
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be publiſhed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a ſpecimen.*

II. *It will be publiſhed every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to ſubſcribers in town with the utmoſt regularity and expedition, and tranſmitted to thoſe at a diſtance through the moſt early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the firſt number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 8th inſt. at 10 o'clock, will be ſold at our Auction Room,
Malaga Wine in pipes,
French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in caſks.
Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Broadcloths, kerſeymeres, coatings, ſwandowns, plains, duffils, flannels, Iriſh linens, humhums, German and Britiſh oſnaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muſlins, and a number of other articles.
HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.
January 7.

To be Rented,
And poſſeſſion given immediately—
A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward of the ſtone bridge.
W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe;—a part of the purchaſe money will be taken in Alexandria Bank ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, Alexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchaſe-money of either, a liberal credit may be had.
1ſt Month 7th. eo

Boarding and Lodging
May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying at
JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*
December 16. eo

PAPERS
Relative to the commencement of
NEGOCIATIONS OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(Continued.)

(No. 32.)

TRANSLATION.

PROJECT.

In conſideration of its having been agreed that negociations for a general peace ſhall be immediately opened between the French republic and its allies on one ſide, and his Imperial majeſty, his Britannic majeſty, and their allies on the other ſide; and that the armiſtice which has unduly been concluded between the armies of the French republic and thoſe of his Imperial majeſty, may be prolonged, if any equivalent armiſtice ſhould be concluded between the forces of the French republic and thoſe of his Britannic majeſty, the two governments have agreed to conclude the ſaid armiſtice upon the following conditions:

Art. 1ſt. All hoſtilities by ſea and land between the two nations ſhall be ſuſpended, and ſhall not be renewed until after a month's notification prior to the end of the armiſtice. In all parts of the world the armiſtice ſhall not be broken without the expreſs order of the contracting governments, and hoſtilities ſhall not be renewed until a month after the notification which may have been given by the general or commanding officer of one of the two nations to that of the other nation.

Art. 2. Officers ſhall be immediately tranſmitted by the two governments to the commanding officers in the ſeveral parts of the world, directing them to act in conformity with this convention. Paſſports ſhall be given to the perſons who ſhall carry out theſe orders, and the officers of his Britannic majeſty, who ſhall travel through France for this purpoſe ſhall receive the ſafe conducts and neceſſary facilities for accelerating their journey.

Art. 3. All prizes made in any part of the world, during the continaunce of the armiſtice, by any officer having actually received the notification of this convention, ſhall be reſtored. And generally (whether this notification ſhall have been made or not) all prizes made in the Channel or in the North Seas, after 12 days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, ſhall be reſtored; and, in regard to this object, the terms ſhall be fixed for the other parts of the world conformably to the ſtipulations of the 12th article of the laſt peace—whence it reſults, that computing from the day of the ſaid exchange, all trading veſſels of either nation ſhall have the right of putting out to ſea, and of navigating freely as before the war.

Art. 4. Malta and Egypt ſhall be aſſimilated to the places in Germany, which, although blockaded by the French army, have been permitted to enjoy the benefit of the continental armiſtice. Malta ſhall be furniſhed with proviſions for 15 days at a time, at the rate of 10,000 rations per diem. With regard to Egypt, 6 French frigates ſhall have the liberty of ſailing from Toulon, of unlading at Alexandria, and of returning without being ſearched, and without ſuffering any oppoſition during the paſſage, either from Engliſh ſhips or from thoſe of the allies of Great-Britain. An Engliſh officer of rank ſhall for this purpoſe embark on board one of the frigates, and ſhall travel thro' France on his way to Toulon.

Art. 5. The blockade of Breſt, of Toulon, and of every other French port ſhall be raiſed; and all the Britiſh captains ſhall receive inſtructions not to interrupt the trade of any veſſel either entering therein, or going out thereof. No ſhip of the line, however, of two or three decks, actually at anchor in the ſaid ports, ſhall be at liberty to go out before the renewal of hoſtilities, for the purpoſe of changing its ſtation; but frigates, ſloops, and other ſmall ſhips of war, may freely go out and navigate, and in the event of their meeting at ſea with ſhips belonging to his Britannic majeſty, they ſhall obſerve the cuſtoms eſtabliſhed before the war.

Art. 6. The land forces in the pay of his Britannic majeſty, ſhall not have the power of diſembarking in any port of Italy during the continuance of the preſent armiſtice.

Art. 7. The allies of France, namely, Spain, the Batavian republic, and Genoa, ſhall participate in the benefit of the preſent armiſtice. (If his Britannic majeſty inſiſts upon including his allies in the armiſtice, they ſhall enjoy the ſame advantages with thoſe of France.)

Art. 8. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ten days, or ſooner if it ſhould be poſſible.

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No. 33.

Hereford-ſtreet, September 23, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to addreſs to your excellency the anſwer to the note which you had the goodneſs to tranſmit to me on the 20th of this month.

Signed OTTO.

—

No. 34.

TRANSLATIONS.

Note.

During the whole courſe of the negociation with which the underſigned has been charged, he has had cauſe to regret that the want of more direct communications with his majeſty's miniſtry, has rendered it impoſſible for him to give to his official overtures the neceſſary explanations. This inconvenience is rendered ſtill more ſtriking by the reſult of his laſt communications to which the note which he had the honor to receive on the 20th of this month is an anſwer.

The firſt part of this note appearing to intimate a doubt reſpecting the ſincerity of the diſpoſitions of the French government to begin negociations for a general peace, the underſigned cannot avoid entering into ſome details upon this ſubject, which will fully juſtify the conduct of the firſt conſul.

The propoſed alternative of a *ſeparate* peace, in the event of his majeſty not accepting the conditions of a general armiſtice far from evincing a want of ſincerity, furniſhes, on the contrary, the ſtrongeſt proof of the conciliatory diſpoſition of the firſt conſul? It is a neceſſary conſequence of the declaration made by the underſigned the 4th of this month. In effect, he has had the honor to apprize the Britiſh miniſtry, "That if that armiſtice be not concluded before the 11th September, hoſtilities *will have been* renewed with Auſtria, and that, in that caſe, the firſt conſul *will no longer be able, with regard to this power, to conſent to any except a ſeparate and complete peace.*"

That armiſtice was not concluded at the date fixed upon; it was therefore natural eventually to expect *a ſeparate peace with Auſtria*, and, according to the ſame ſuppoſition, a peace in like manner *ſeparate with Great Britain*, unleſs it is thought that the calamities with which a great part of Europe has been for eight years paſt oppreſſed, ſhould be continued without other hope of termination than that of the complete deſtruction of one of the belligerent powers.

It is not therefore the French government which propoſes to his majeſty to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of his allies; but having in vain attempted to unite them in a common centre, and finding them ſeparated *in fact* by the refuſal of England to lay down on the altar of peace ſome ſpecial advantages of which France had already made a ſacrifice, the firſt conſul had given freſh proof of his diſpoſitions, by pointing out other means of reconciliation which the courſe of events will bring out ſooner or later.

In conformity with the advice which the underſigned had tranſmitted on the 4th of this month, notification was given of the ceſſation of the continental armiſtice at the term which had been fixed upon, but the counter project of the Britiſh miniſtry, diſpatched by the underſigned upon the 8th of this month, having reached Paris on the 10th, and his Imperial majeſty having appeared to be convinced that his ally would not withhold his conſent to an admiſſible armiſtice, the firſt conſul determined again to retard for eight days the renewal of hoſtilities.

Orders were immediately diſpatched to the armies of Germany and Italy, and in the event of thoſe orders arriving too late in the laſt mentioned country, and of the French generals having obtained ſucceſſes in conſequence of any military operation, they are ordered to reſume that poſition which they occupied on the preciſe day on which hoſtilities were recommenced.

The ſimple relation of theſe facts will, without doubt, be ſufficient to prove that

...rench government never can have in... led to cove... by pre...nded negociations ...esh attack upon Austria; and that, on ... contrary, ... has acted throughout this ne...iation w... that frankneſs and loyalty which can alon... inſure that re-eſtabliſhment of general tra...uility which his majeſty and his miniſtry have ſo much at heart.

It would be in vain to look for proofs of a contrary intention in ſome expreſſions contained in the official communications of the French government to the allies of his majeſty. More eſpecially if ſuch proofs were attempted to be drawn from one of the laſt letters written to Baron Thugut, which the underſigned might have communicated himſelf, if he had found an opportunity; that the French government, always a friend to peace, appeared to complain of the intentions of Great-Britain only becauſe it had every reaſon to believe them contrary to a ſolid ſyſtem of pacification.

The underſigned has entered into theſe details only becauſe, on the eve of negociations which may be entered upon, it is of importance to the councils of the two powers to be reciprocally convinced of the ſincerity of their intentions, and becauſe the opinion which they may have of that ſincerity is the only pledge for the ſucceſs of the negociations.

With reſpect to the ſecond point in the note which the underſigned has had the honor of receiving, he is to refer to his letter of the 16th, in which he informed his excellency lord Grenville that he was directed to give ſatisfactory explanations relative to the principal objections of the Britiſh government to the propoſed armiſtice, and entreated him, at the ſame time, to facilitate the means of verbal communications with the miniſtry. It was therefore difficult to believe that the French government would adhere, without any modification, to its overtures; for, in that caſe, it would have been quite uſeleſs to ſolicit for an interview, in order to give ſatisfactory explanations.

In ſpeaking of the compenſations requiſite, in order to place the naval armiſtice upon a footing with the continental truce, his majeſty's miniſtry think that there is ſome preponderance in the balance ſettled by the French government; a formal diſcuſſion upon this point would undoubtedly be miſplaced. After the various ſucceſſes of a war which had produced ſo many extraordinary events, it is difficult to doubt of the moral influence of thoſe events upon armies, upon nations, upon governments themſelves, and the deductions which may be drawn from it at preſent, appears to juſtify the opinion which the underſigned has felt it his duty to ſtate. If there be any exaggeration in this opinion, it is ſhared with the enemies of the republic themſelves, who have employed every effort to prolong the truce, and who have not ſcrupled to uſe the means of pretended negociations in order to gain time. The preliminaries ſigned by the count de St. Julien, and diſavowed by his court, are a memorable example of this; and the prolongation of the continental armiſtice muſt neceſſarily be conſidered as a ſacrifice on the part of the republic, ſince every effort has been employed to extort its conſent to it.

But even whilſt his majeſty's miniſtry admit the exiſtence of this ſacrifice they formally declare that an analogous ſacrifice cannot be expected to be made on the part of his majeſty. It certainly does not become France to judge how far his majeſty's engagements with his allies may counteract his inclination in this reſpect; but France appears to have certainly an undoubted right to demand the price of the ſacrifice which ſhe is willing to make.—The firſt conſul has given to Europe repeated pledges of his pacific diſpoſitions; he has never ceaſed manifeſting them to the cabinet's intereſted in this conteſt, and even although the hopes of the enemies of the French republic ſhould be excited by this moderation, it ſhall always be the ſole guide of his actions.

Notwithſtanding this difference in the manner of viewing ſeveral queſtions acceſſory and preliminary to the propoſed pacification, the underſigned cannot but congratulate himſelf on finding, in all the communications which he has hitherto had the honor of receiving the ſame aſſurances of his majeſty's diſpoſition to employ his efforts towards the re-eſtabliſhment of the tranquility of Europe; and he will neglect no opportunity of placing this diſpoſition in its ſtrongeſt light to his government.

Signed OTTO.

Hereford-ſtreet, Sept. 12, 1800.

(To be continued.)

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 5.

A bill making appropriations for the year 1801 was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next.

Meſſrs. Davis, Nott, and Claiborne, were excuſed from ſerving on the committee appointed to inveſtigate the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent.

Mr. Davis moved that the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the expediency of appointing agents in Kentucky and the N. W. Territory to pay penſions becoming due.

The houſe reſolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge in the chair, on the Judiciary Bill,

The chairman proceeded in reading the paragraphs until he came to the 5th ſection, which

Mr. Eggleſton moved ſo to amend as to preſerve the plan at preſent exiſting which eſtabliſhes one court for Virginia, inſtead of dividing the ſtate into two diſtricts, and having two courts, one to ſit at Richmond and the other at Frederickſburg, as propoſed by the bill.

On this motion a lengthy debate enſued.

Meſſrs. Eggleſton, Nicholas, Randolph, Jackſon and Macon ſupported, and Meſſrs. Griſwold, Harper, Bayard, H. Lee, and Otis oppoſed it.

Thoſe who ſupported the motion contended that the propoſed alteration was unwarranted by any change which had taken place in Virginia; that heretofore much buſineſs had been done in the federal court from an accumulation of unſatisfied demands incurred previouſly to the formation of the federal conſtitution; that theſe demands for the moſt part were now ſettled; that the exiſting demands are few, and which one court was fully equal to attending to; that the fact was that juſtice had been adminiſtered under the preſent ſyſtem with the greateſt diſpatch; and that at the laſt term the docket was ſo completely cleared, in a ſitting of ten days, that the court, not ſatisfied with deciding on ſuits which had gone through the uſual forms, had actually decided on ſeveral returnable to the enſuing term; that the additional court was not deſired by the citizens of Virginia, whoſe convenience, ſo far from being furthered, would be injured by it; for that the plan of having one court held at Richmond and another at Frederickſburg, which were not more than ſeventy miles apart, would place a large portion of the citizens at a greater diſtance from the ſeats of the courts, than they were at preſent, from Richmond; which was, beſides, the capital of the ſtate, and the place to which the citizens very generally repaired to for the tranſaction of their ordinary affairs;—that it behoved thoſe gentlemen who recommended this extenſion of the judiciary ſyſtem, to ſhew the peculiar neceſſity, and advantages of it.

Thoſe who oppoſed the motion obſerved, that it became the government of the United States to organize the judiciary in ſuch a way as to inſure an obedience to its laws; and to inſure the faithful collection of revenue; that this laſt object could only be attained by the inſtitution of federal courts, not ſo remote from each other, as to prevent the convenient attendance of proſecutors, parties, witneſſes, and jurors at the ſeats of the courts; that the recovery of duties derived from this ſource could only be made before the federal courts; and if the places at which infractions of the revenue laws took place were remote, however ardent the patriotiſm of the citizens, they could not be expected to encounter the great expence and loſs of time that would be required in attending a court three or four hundred miles diſtant; that the moſt ſolid objection to an extenſion of the courts was their expence; that in fact the extenſion would probably be an economical arrangement, as the facility of recovering dues to the public would be increaſed, and with it the productiveneſs of the revenue; and a conſiderable ſum would be ſaved in the expences, defrayed by the public, of a grand jury, which from its very nature muſt be drawn from all the parts of each ſtate, by the contracted ſize of the diſtrict from which they were taken; and that the ſame remark would apply, in a ſmaller degree, to common jurors, witneſſes, proſecutors, &c. that ſo far from the ſtatement made by gentlemen being correct, it was underſtood that ſeveral ſuits in which the public was intereſted, had been protracted for ſeveral terms; that the little buſineſs alledged to have been brought before the federal court of Virginia, was the moſt concluſive evidence of the inconvenience attending the preſent plan, whereby, owing to the remote ſituation of the greater part of the citizens, they were induced to prefer an appeal to the ſtate, in preferenen to the federal courts.

It was further declared to be very doubtful on conſtitutional ground, whether Congreſs could delegate judicial powers to the ſtate courts; and if they could, it was a delicate queſtion how far ſtate judges were amendable to the United States, for a faithful diſcharge of their duty, inaſmuch as if they violated the laws of the United States, they were not conſtitutional ſubjects of impeachment by Congreſs; that, at any rate, the effect might be the inexecution of the laws; from which an imbecility in the government would ariſe, the more fatal as it affected the vital principle of the adminiſtration of juſtice; that it was not doubted but that Virginia would be well ſatisfied with one court in preference to two, or with no court whatever in preference to one; that it would be wiſe in Congreſs to conform as nearly as they could, in conſiſtence with economy, to the ideas adopted by the ſeveral ſtates, as well as the eſtabliſhed principles of common law, which brought juſtice home to the door of every man? that it would therefore be adviſeable, if the expence were not too great, to divide Virginia, not merely into two, but into four or eight diſtricts, with a court in each; that it was a lame argument, that becauſe we could not do all that was required, we ſhould do nothiug; that as to the idea thrown out, that the convenience of the citizens of Virginia did not require an additional court it was entitled to no weight; as the additional court would not be inſtituted merely for the convenience of Virginia, but for rendering juſtice to foreigners and the citizens of other ſtates; and to inſure the dignity and independence of the government.

In reply to theſe remarks, it was ſaid by a member, who repreſented the weſtern diſtrict of Virginia, that there had been but one ſuit carried before the federal court from his part of the ſtate for ten years, and that at preſent there is not a ſingle one depending.

Other gentlemen obſerved, that it behoved thoſe who avowed that this additional court was not intended to anſwer the convenience of the citizens of Virginia to ſay whoſe convenience it was intended to anſwer; that, notwithſtanding the contrary declarations of ſome gentlemen, who on this occaſion, had betrayed the ſame ignorance of the phyſical ſtate of the country, that on previous occaſions they had manifeſted of its moral and political ſtate, the new arrangement would increaſe, inſtead of diminiſh, the exiſting inconveniences, inaſmuch as the citizens of the counties of Eſſex, Caroline, Louiſa and Orange would be removed to a greater diſtance from Frederickſburg, the contemplated ſeat of their court, than they now were from Richmond.

It was further contended that the ſtate courts were fully competent to diſcharge all the duties aſſigned them; and that in Virginia the federal laws had been either invariably obeyed or enforced; that no ſpirit of hoſtility to the federal government had appeared, and that it would be time enough to guard againſt it when it ſhould appear; that from the remarks of ſome gentlemen, it really appeared, as if they wanted an additional judge, and knew not where to locate him.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Eggleſton's motion to ſtrike out, and loſt—Ayes 39—Noes 44.

A motion was then made that the committee riſe—Loſt—Ayes 36—Noes 39.

Mr. H. Lee moved ſo to amend the ſection, as to produce a diviſion of Virginia laterally inſtead of longitudinally, and to make Staunton inſtead of Frederickſburg, the Seat of Juſtice.

Carried, Ayes 45.

TUESDAY, January 6.

The committee of privileges made a report on the letter of the Sergeant at arms; the preamble of which approves the conduct of the Sergeant; ſtates the individual who made the diſturbance in the gallery to have been intoxicated, and to have abſconded; and the magiſtrate, who iſſued the warrant on which the Sergeant was arreſted, to have made to the committee ſatisfactory explanation in extenuation of his conduct; after the preamble the report concludes with a reſolve, that it is not ex-

pedient for the houſe to take any order in the affair.

On agreeing to the report a long and warm debate enſued, in which Meſſrs. Bayard, John C. Smith, Dana, Harper, Kittera, Otis, Rutledge, Nott, and Edmonds, ſupported the report, and Meſſrs. Nicholas, Davis, Smilie, Macon, Allſton, Stanford, Varnum, Eggleſton, and Kitchell, oppoſed it.

The report was finally agreed to by ayes and noes.

EXTRACTS

From Paris and Bordeaux papers—received by the cartel ſhip Neptune, captain Dandalot, arrived at Philadelphia in 39 days from Bordeaux.

PARIS, 9th Nov. 1800.

It was currently believed laſt night that the French have entered Rome; it is reported to be the diviſion of general Pino, compoſed of 2000 French troops beſides Ciſalpine, Piedmonteſe and Italian refugees, which were charged with that expedition.

November 12.

A Prague gazette mentions that a congreſs is to take place at Cracoaie, between Auſtria, Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

An embaſſador from Ruſſia is expected to arrive at Straſburg and is to proceed to Luneville, or to Paris.

November 14.

General Berthier arrived here laſt night.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.

Fortune yet favours the arms of Paſſawan Oglou. After having defeated the United Pachas in ſeveral battles, his army is ſo greatly augmented as to cauſe the utmoſt inquietude for the fate of the empire, is rapidly marching towards Belgrade. The Pacha of that city is making every poſſible diſpoſition, and ſtrong reinforcements have now been ſent him for its defence; but it is much feared, all oppoſition will prove fruitleſs.

October. 11

A great number of troops within theſe 8 or 10 days have been embarked, which are computed at 1500 men, and which are to go to Jaffa, conveyed by three frigates.

The laſt letter from the Camp of the Grand Viſer, mentions, that they are waiting the arrival of an Engliſh army, which is to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Egypt whilſt the army of the Grand Viſer, will attempt to paſs the deſert, to attack Belbeys, and El-Ariſh, although the Ottoman army has received conſiderable reinforcements, it is not believed they will be able to accompliſh the croſſing of the Deſert, the French having erected on the frontiers, ſuch fortifications as will prevent their march. We have beſides certain news that general Menou has ſucceeded in forming a certain number of batalions, compoſed of Greeks, Jews and Natives. It is alſo ſaid that the Beys of upper Egypt have furniſhed ſome detachments of Mamelukes which has not a litle contributed to conſolate the inhabitants of the Delta in favor of the French.

LEGHORN, October 28.

The French have not removed any of the officers or agents of the grand Duke. They have even permitted him to retain on foot, his troops of the line and two volunteers corps, which were raiſed previous to the entrance of the Frecnh troops. The only troops, that have been diſbanded, are thoſe which were put on duty by the Auſtrian commandant,

Veſſels have no difficulty nor hindrance in getting out of port. But the Engliſh ſquadron, which blockades it, will let none enter, and capture all Ligurian veſſels bound for Genoa.

BOLOGNA, Nov. 1.

The French advance towards Peronne. The king of Naples is arming his frontiers. Tuſcany, ſince the entrance of the French, has enjoyed the moſt perfect tranquility.

Many of the Florentine nobles had fled, to Arzzo, which has been neither burnt nor deſtroyed as report ſtated. The humanity of the conquerors would not ſuffer them them to injure the place although it well deſerved their vengeance.

November 10.

According to the accounts of perſons lately arrived in this city from Naples, it appears, that freſh troubles have broken out in that capital. It is continually a theatre of murder and pillage. There is no exceſs to which the Lazzaron's do not give themſelves up, confident of impunity. as they pretend to ſerve the cauſe of the king, of whom they profeſs themſelves the warmeſt friends.

This monarch will not be able long to remain at Naples. He has but few troops there. Almoſt all the troops of the line are at Rome, o rin the Ambruſſo's, and ſeveral corps have been ſent into the meridional provinces of the kingdom to ſuppreſs the inſurrections which have taken place there.

MILAN, Nov. 2.

The Tuſcans, who had fled into the city, are haſtening to return to their country. Tuſcany is the ſubject of general converſation at preſent. Much is ſaid reſpecting an expedition againſt Naples, which there is every reaſon to believe will be undertaken. The greateſt ſecrecy exiſts with reſpect to the operations of the army and the correſpondence of the generals.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 18.

The Pariſian Journaliſts have been ſome days endeavouring to find out, where Lucian Buonaparte is gone. One ſends him to Germany, another to Italy, a third gives him important buſineſs to Ruſſia, and a fourth to England, and now they know not where he is gone. Theſe Journaliſts are not the only perſons whom this journey has cauſed to make falſe conjectures, for the matter is yet a profound ſecret.

The interruption of all communication with Spain, on account of the epidemic, which has ravaged ſeveral parts of that country, prevents the Americans ſupplying us as they have hitherto done with colonial produce. This interruption has conſequently conſiderably raiſed the prices of thoſe articles, but it will ſoon ceaſe, as we have certain accounts of the epidemic being conſiderably on the decline.

AUGSBURGH, Oct. 28.

We have no certain accounts reſpecting the prolongation of the armiſtice, but we know there is a difference of opinion as to the proper term for its duration. We are alſo well convinced the different bodies of troops, which are in motion at preſent, cannot reach their deſtined poſts in time for the immediate recommencement of hoſtilities. This makes us hope much for the ſucceſs of the negociations.

BOSTON, December 26.

The ſchr. Aphia, Hodgkins, of Ipſwich, arrived in twenty days from Saint Barts. Left there, captains Wheelrigh of Boſton; Farley and Bartlett, of Newburyport. In the mouth of the S. channel, ſpoke capt. Oliver Appleton, in a ſchooner from Boſton, for Charleſton.

The brig Eliza and Sarah, Rhodes, arrived in 38 days from Barbice, and ſchr. Anna, Crowell, from Shelburne.

December 27.

The ſchooner Maria, Pratt, arrived in 25 days from St. Vincent's.

The ſchr. Harriot, Mayo, arrived in 86 days from Barcelona—Sailed in co. with with the Governor Sumner, arrived here ſome days ſince.

The Sally, Stewart, of N. London; Sea Flower, Fairley, and Aphea, Hodkins, of Ipſwich, were at St. Bartholomews the 24th of November. The former to ſail in ten days.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

Arrived, brigs Union, Burke, Havanna; Integrity, Crow, Tenneriffe; and Diamond, ——, Norfolk; ſloop William, ——, Charleſton.

The Union left at Havanna the brig Betſy, White, of and for Philadelphia; brig Tryall, Tryon, to ſail for N. York in four days; ſchr. Union, M'Dougal, N. York, ſailed in company with capt. Endicott, in a ſhip for Salem. Lat. 26, 00, ſpoke Lydia, Bolton, from Havanna for Salem; lat. 32, 00, ſpoke ſhip Nancy, Joy, of and from Boſton, for Havanna.

Same day arrived, ſhip Cygnet, Gore, from Falmouth, (Jam.) Left there, ſhip Favorite, Backhouſe, of N. York; brig George Packet, Drummond, do. ſchr. Fair Trader, Nelſon.

Left at Montego Bay, brig Paſely, Johnſon, of N. York; brig Lucy, Baker, N. Hampſhire—Lat. 26, 36, ſpoke ſchr. Wenmouth, of Philadelphia, from Falmouth, bound to Savannah. December 13, ſpoke ſhip Columbia, from Providence, for Havanna, out 16 days, th n off the double headed ſhot. December 28, off the Capes of Delaware ſpoke ſhip Juno, Moore, from River Plata, bound to Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, December 31.

Yeſterday arrived in Hampton Roads, in diſtreſs, the brig Vivilla, capt. Carter, bound to Baltimore, from Liverpool, which ſhe left on the 18th November.—In a gale in long. 22, 55, lat. 36, loſt anchors, cables, &c.—In lat. 39, long. 32, was boarded hy a French armed veſſel of 20 guns, who, after overhauling his papers permitted capt. C. to proceed; at the ſame time informing him that peace was concluded between France and America.

Captain Carter politely handed us the following liſt of American veſſels at Liverpool when he ſailed:

Ship Citizen, Blakeman, New-York; Charlotte, Lads, New-London; Polly, Drummond, Boſton; William and Mary, Dillingham, New-York; Magnet, Marſh, New-York; brig Neptune, ——, Charleſton; Mars, M'Kown, Philadelphia; Martha Waſhington, Calter, Glouceſter; Warrington, Deland, Boſton; Bloſſom, Ginniſon, Charleſton; America, Welch, Charleſton; Eagle, Williams, Baltimore; Betſey, Dennie, Baltimore; General Mercer, Mores, New-York; Fame, Fairferler, waiting for water; Increaſe, Leffingwell, New-York; Pomona, Merrell, Philadelphia; Three Siſters, Murpheys, Plymouth; Polly Samuels, Handcock, Savannah; Cleopatra, Bunker, Waſhington; Fanny, Parker, Virginia; John Adams, Wood, Boſton.—Spoke ſhip Mack, capt. Egleſon, from Charleſton, bound to London.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

THURSDAY, January 8.

The ſhip Ariadne of Boſton, capt. Boſquet, ſent into St. Andero, has been cleared by the Council of prizes no damages nor intereſt allowed, likewiſe the Eleonora, capt. Davidſon, and the Apollo, capt. Walker.

J. COX BARNET.

Bordeaux, November 10, 1800.

From the Jamaica Daily Advertiſer of November 4.

Letters have been received from Curracoa, ſtating, that the Prize Goods found there, are to ſuch an amount, that it is the intention of lord H. Seymour to bring them to this iſland to be condemned and ſold.

The democratic ticket for members of congreſs has ſucceeded in New-Jerſey by a majority of about 1000 votes.

Schooner ——, captain Weaver, of Baltimore to the Havanna, was captured and carried into Naſſau, New Providence, for adjudication.

At the requeſt of a number of my Friends,

I offer myſelf as a Candidate for the enſuing Election to repreſent the Incorporated Town of Alexandria.

GEORGE HILL.

January 5th, 1801. d4t†

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and caſks,

Catalonia do. in do.
Whiſkey in tierces and bls.
French Brandy in pipes,
Brown Sugar in bls.
Loaf and lump Sugar in lots,
Raiſins in caſks,
Coffee in bags,
Hyſon Tea in cheſts,
Nutmegs by the pound,
Nails, Tobacco, &c. &c.

Alſo, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of

Cloths and Kerſeymeres,
Flannels and Bazes,
Kerſeys, white Planes,
A quantity of flannel Drawers,
Iriſh Linens, Scotch Threads,
Tamboured Muſlins,
Coloured Luteſtrings,
Stripped Sattins, black do.
Striped and plain Britiſh Oznaburgs,
Sail Duck,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

January 8.

FOUND,

This morning in King ſtreet,

A Bank Note—Any perſon deſcribing the ſame may have it again, by paying the expence of this advertiſement, on application to

J. & T. VOWELL.

January 8. 3t.

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the Cou[rt] ...y-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologn[e] ...ill-stones from Amsterdam, with han[d] ...ill-stones and German steel.

JESS[E] HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimor[e] December 27. 2aw6t‡

The Subscribers and Mem-

bers of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend in person or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the said month.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4t1aw

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'ry.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the subscribers to the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of said Company.

Given under my hand this
day of

N. B. The above must be subscribed before two witnesses.

December 24. eo9t

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER,

INFORMS his scholars in particular and the ladies and gentleman of Alexandria generally, that he has removed the place of his tuition from O'Neale and Ward's tavern, to Richard Lewis's house, corner of King and Washington-streets, formerly the Swan tavern, but at present unoccupied and as retired as can be expected.

January 2. eo3t‡

For Sale,

A stout likely negro fellow, named DANIEL, *belonging to a gentleman in Fredericksburg.*

He is about 30 years of age, of a regular deportment, and accustomed to the business of gardening, taking care of horses, and the usual occupations of a town servant. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

December 30. eo3t‡

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, russeletts, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, suchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, assorted handsomely, in cases
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in

pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jamesson,

Who has (as usual) a general assorement of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and established an Inn in *Alexandria.*

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5. eow4

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

Notice is hereby given to

the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Westmoreland, December 5. 10d‡

NOTICE.

Intending shortly to leave this place, it is requested of those to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Washington's or my own account, that they send their bills to Mrs. Washington or me, on or before the first day of January next, when they shall be paid—and those who are indebted to Mrs. Washington, or me, will please to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. eo6t

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Housekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eo1tf

To Rent

And immediate possession given,

A convenient dwelling house and store, with necessary out-houses, &c. situate on Duke-street near Col. Hooe's wharf. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to rent, will view the premises—Apply to

CHARLES JAMIESON.

Jauuary 1. eo3t‡

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in he Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.